

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Examiner Lyle A. Alexander

ART UNIT 1743

In re application of
E. Alan Bates et al.
Application No. 08/935,629
Filed 09/23/97
For ASSAYING DEVICE

DECLARATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.132

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

I, Gary Hoffman, declare as follows:

1. I am the third joint inventor for this application.

2. While the claims of this application have been rejected based on the patent of Senior, the disclosure of the application starts from a technology actually quite different from that of Senior. Characteristic of this difference is Senior's provision of its bibulous member 16 protruding out of the housing. When the bibulous member is placed in a urine stream, it is quickly soaked. Senior has correctly chosen to display this version in its drawings, because versions such as suggested in paragraph a. in col. 5 of Senior would tend to shield the bibulous member from a urine stream.

3. This application references in its BACKGROUND a quite different technology, that of drug testing using an immunoassay method called antigen-antibody competitive binding. Characteristic of this technology is the measured application of only a few drops of urine. This dropwise application of the urine is disclosed in the specification in the first paragraph of the DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION.

4. Attached hereto are Exhibits 1 to 5 demonstrating five different instances of the type

of technology forming the starting point for this application. These are as follows:

Exhibit 1 - Pages 1-4 of a document entitled "AccuSign DOA 4, THC/OPI/COC/AMP" bearing copyright notice dated 1996;

Exhibit 2 - Pages 1-4 of a document entitled "AccuSign BAR", also bearing copyright notice dated 1996;

Exhibit 3 - Front and back of a leaflet headed "Drug Test Resources International", likewise concerning AccuSign DOA 4 and bearing a 1996 copyright notice;

Exhibit 4 - One-sided, undated leaflet headed "Visaline II"; and

Exhibit 5 - Copies of the packages of several kits labeled HOME DRUG TEST and their instruction leaflets.

5. Exhibit 1 is noteworthy for the correspondence of the terminology in its section Principle on its page 1 with the terminology in the BACKGROUND section of this application.

6. All of the exhibits direct that 3 drops of urine be applied, this being a standard for this technology. All of the exhibits provide either a dropper or a pipette for transfer of the urine sample into the sample well. In each of the exhibits, the sample receiving area is clearly a well, and Exhibit 1, for instance, calls it a "well" in the section Test Protocol on its page 2.

7. The chart at the top of page 2 of Exhibit 1, for instance, explains that appearance of a line for a particular drug in this starting technology is a negative indication, i.e. the drug is not present in amounts above the cutoff level.

8. A characteristic of this technology is that the sample collection location must not be flooded with urine, as in Senior, because this leads to false positives by washing out the lines that would otherwise indicate negative readings.

FROM : HOFFMAN

FAX NO. : 412-821-2420

Aug. 21 2000 02:40PM P1

9. It is to be noted that none of these exhibits mentions photocopying the results. The statements regarding photocopying in the BACKGROUND section of the present application represent perceptions of the present inventor group, rather than the state of the art at the time this invention was made.

10. While the provision of a cap to cover Senior's wet, protruding member 16 is immediately understandable, it was the present group of inventors which perceived the advantages of such for the different technology from which the present invention arose.

11. A difference between the present invention and Senior concerns the problem with putting a cap on Senior's test. Because the bibulous material can be so flexible (especially when wet) there often is difficulty slipping the cap on without bending the material. It's like threading a needle by holding the thread still and moving the needle.

12. All statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; such statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Signature: Gary A. Hoffmann Date: 8-21-00

AccuSign™ DOA 4

THC/OPI/COC/AMP

One-Step Panel Assay for Drugs of Abuse

For In Vitro Use Only

Simple One-Step Immunoassay for the Qualitative Detection of THC metabolites, Opiates, Cocaine metabolite, Amphetamines, and/or their Metabolites in Urine

PBM

Catalog No.	DOA-240	35 Test Kit
	DOA-240-10	10 Test Kit

Intended Use

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 THC/OPI/COC/AMP Panel Assay is a simple, one-step immunochromatographic test for the rapid, qualitative detection of THC metabolites, opiates, cocaine metabolite, and amphetamines in urine. The test detects the major metabolites of these drugs at the following cutoff concentrations.

THC	11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9-carboxylic acid	50 ng/mL
OPI	Morphine	300 ng/mL
COC	Benzoyllecgonine	300 ng/mL
AMP	Amphetamine	1000 ng/mL

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 THC/OPI/COC/AMP test provides only a preliminary analytical result. A more specific alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography, mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. Other chemical confirmatory methods are available. Clinical consideration and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used.

Summary and Explanation

Drug abuse has become one of the most destructive social problems in recent years, affecting nearly every corner of the world. To effectively combat this increasingly disturbing problem, there is a strong need for a simple, rapid, inexpensive, disposable, visual, and non-instrument requiring drug screening test kit. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), THC (Marijuana), Opiates, Cocaine, and Amphetamines are among the most widely abused drugs. The one-step AccuSign™ DOA 4 Panel Assay is a test for screening these four major drugs of abuse in urine, simultaneously with one sample application. The test takes less than 10 minutes to perform.

THC (Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol) is the primary active ingredient in cannabinoids (marijuana). When ingested or smoked, it produces euphoric effects. Users experience impairment of short term memory and THC use slows learning. Also, it may cause transient episodes of confusion, anxiety, or frank toxic delirium. Long term, relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak

effect of smoking THC occurs in 20–30 minutes and the duration is 90–120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3–10 days after smoking. The main metabolite excreted in the urine is 11-nor- Δ^9 -tetrahydrocannabinol-9-carboxylic acid.

Opioid analgesics comprise a large group of substances which control pain by depressing the central nervous system. Morphine is the prototype compound of this group. Morphine is excreted unmetabolized, and is also the major metabolic product of codeine and heroin. Morphine is detectable in the urine for several days after an opiate dose.

Cocaine, derived from the leaves of coca plant, is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and a local anesthetic. Cocaine induces euphoria, confidence and a sense of increased energy in the user; these psychological effects are accompanied by increased heart rate, dilation of the pupils, fever, tremors and sweating. Cocaine is used by smoking, intravenous, intranasal or oral administration, and excreted in the urine primarily as benzoylecgonine in a short time. Benzoylecgonine has a longer biological half-life (5–8 hours) than cocaine (0.5–1.5 hours) and can generally be detected for 24–60 hours after cocaine use or exposure.¹⁴

Amphetamine is a potent sympathomimetic agent with therapeutic applications. The drug can be taken orally, injected, or inhaled. Acute higher doses lead to enhanced stimulation of the central nervous system and induce euphoria, alertness, reduced appetite, and a sense of increased energy and power.¹⁵ Cardiovascular responses to amphetamine include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. More acute responses include anxiety, paranoia, hallucinations, psychotic behavior, and eventually, depression and exhaustion. The effects of amphetamine generally last 2–4 hours, and the drug has a half-life of 9–24 hours in the body. Amphetamine is excreted in the urine in unchanged form and also as hydroxylated and deaminated derivatives.⁶

Principle

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 test employs one-step, solid-phase immunoassay technology to discretely detect the presence of any of the above four drugs, or their immunoreactive metabolites, in urine. The assay uses highly specific monoclonal/polyclonal antibodies raised against the target drugs. The test card contains a membrane strip, on which each of the four drugs conjugated to BSA is immobilized at specific locations. The assay is based on the principle of the highly specific immunochemical reactions between antigens and antibodies which are used for the analysis of specific substances in biological fluids. The drug detection relies on the competition for binding to the antibodies between drug conjugates and drugs which may be present in the urine sample.

In the test procedure, a sample of urine is placed in the sample well of the device, and the sample is allowed to migrate upward. If any of the four drugs is present in the urine sample, it forms a complex with the antibody-dye conjugate specific for that drug, and the complex migrates toward the opposite end of the card, passing the specific locations on the membrane where each of the four drug conjugates is immobilized. The drug in the sample competes with the drug conjugate, which is immobilized on the membrane, for the limited antibodies present in the form of antibody-dye conjugate. When a sufficient amount of drug is present, the drug will saturate the antibodies, and the antibody-dye conjugate cannot bind to the drug conjugate on the membrane. Therefore, a drug-positive urine sample will not generate a line at the specific drug position in the result window, indicating a positive result from positive drug competition. Conversely, if a particular drug is absent in the urine specimen, the antibody on the antibody-dye conjugate will bind the membrane-bound drug. In this case, a drug-negative urine sample will generate a line at the specific drug position in the result window, indicating a negative result from an absence of competition with free drug.

EXHIBIT

AccuSign™ DOA 4

Add 3 drops (150 µL)

Read in 5-10 minutes

CONTROL (VALIDATION) LINE (C).
The Control/Validation line indicates:
1. If the proper amount of sample was used;
2. If the sample wicked;
3. If the procedure was followed properly.
If no control line appears, the test is **NOT VALID**.
Repeat the test using a new device, and follow the procedure carefully.

OR

THC (-)
OPI (-)
COC (-)
AMP (+)

OR

THC (+)
OPI (-)
COC (+)
AMP (-)

OR

THC (-)
OPI (+)
COC (-)
AMP (-)

OR

INVALID

THC (-)
OPI (-)
COC (-)
AMP (-)

Negative (-) = Control line and Specific Drug line
Positive (+) = Control line only; No Specific Drug line

In addition, the test card has a procedural control built into the system, in the upper control line area. The control line is immobilized with polyclonal anti-mouse antibody; therefore, it will capture monoclonal antibody-dye conjugates that pass the region, showing a colored line in the control (validation) zone. The line works as a procedural control, confirming that proper sample volume was used and the reagent system worked. If insufficient sample volume is used, there may not be a control line, indicating the test is invalid.

Materials Provided

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 test kit contains all the reagents necessary to perform the assay.

- AccuSign™ DOA 4 device. The test device contains a membrane coated with drug conjugates in a protein matrix and a pad containing mouse monoclonal anti-THC antibody-dye conjugate, mouse monoclonal anti-opiate antibody-dye conjugate, mouse monoclonal anti-benzoylcegonine antibody-dye conjugate, and polyclonal sheep anti-amphetamine antibody-dye conjugate in a protein matrix.
- Disposable sample dispenser.
- Instructions for use.

Precautions

- For *in vitro* diagnostic use only.
- Avoid cross contamination of urine samples by using a new urine specimen container and dropper for each urine sample.
- This test kit does not contain any HIV or hepatitis infective components. However, urine specimens are potentially infectious. Proper handling and disposal methods should be followed, according to good laboratory practices.
- The AccuSign™ device should remain in its original sealed pouch until ready for use.
- Do not use the test kit after the expiration date.

Storage and Stability

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 test kit should be stored at 2-30°C (35-86°F) in the original sealed pouch. The expiration dating was established under these storage conditions.

Specimen Collection and Preparation

Approximately 150 µL of urine sample is required for each test. Fresh urine specimens do not require any special handling or pretreatment. Specimens should be collected in a clean glass or plastic container. If

testing will not be performed immediately, specimens should be refrigerated (2-8°C) or frozen. Specimens should be brought to room temperature before testing.

Specimens containing a large amount of particulate matter may give inconsistent test results. These specimens should be clarified by centrifuging or allowing to settle before testing.

Test Procedure

The test procedure consists of adding the urine sample to the Sample well of the device and watching for the appearance of colored lines in the result window.

Test Protocol

1. For each test, open one AccuSign™ DOA 4 pouch and label the AccuSign™ device with the patient ID.
2. Holding the dropper vertically, dispense 3 full drops (150 µL) of the urine sample into the Sample well.
3. Read the result after 5-10 minutes.

Interpretation of Results

Negative: The appearance of a reddish-purple Control line (C) and a line for a specific drug indicates a negative test result; i.e., no drug above the cutoff level has been detected. The color intensities of the Control line and specific drug line may not be equal. A negative test result does not indicate the absence of drug in the sample; it indicates only that the sample does not contain drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.

Positive: The appearance of only a reddish-purple Control line and no distinct line next to a specific drug name indicates the test result is positive for that drug (i.e., the specimen contains the drug at a concentration above the cutoff level). A positive test result does not provide any indication of the level of intoxication or urinary concentration of the drug in the sample; it indicates only that the sample contains drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.

Invalid: A distinct Control line (C) should always appear. The test is invalid if no Control line forms at the C position. Such tests should be repeated with a new AccuSign™ DOA 4 test device.

Examples of possible results are shown in the diagram above.

- THC (-), Opiates (-), Cocaine (-), Amphetamines (-):** Five reddish-purple lines—one Control line at the C position and one each at the THC, OPI, COC, and AMP positions.
- THC (-), Opiates (-), Cocaine (-), Amphetamines (+):** Four reddish-purple lines—one Control line at the C position and one line each at the THC, OPI, and COC positions; no line at the AMP position.
- THC (+), Opiates (-), Cocaine (+), Amphetamines (-):** Three reddish-purple lines - one Control line at the C position, one line each at the OPI and AMP positions; no lines at the THC and COC positions.
- THC (-), Opiates (+), Cocaine (-), Amphetamines (-):** Four reddish-purple lines—one Control line at the C position and one line each at the THC, COC, and AMP positions; no line at the OPI position.
- There are other possible results, depending on the combinations of drugs present in the urine sample.

Note: A very faint line for a specific drug in the result window, visible in 10 minutes, indicates that the amount of drug in the sample is near or below the cutoff level of the test. These urine specimens must be retested, or confirmed with a more specific alternative method such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, before positive determinations are made.

Limitations

- The test is designed for use with unadulterated urine only.
- There is a possibility that factors such as technical or procedural errors, as well as other substances in the urine sample than those listed in Table 4 below, may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results.
- Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results regardless of the method of analysis. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new sample.
- This test detects only the presence of THC metabolites, opiates, cocaine metabolite, amphetamines, and/or their metabolites in urine. A positive test result does not provide any indication of the level of intoxication or urinary concentration.
- The test result read after 10 minutes may not be consistent with the original reading obtained within the 10 minute reading period. The test result must be read within 10 minutes of sample application.
- Certain medications containing opiates or opiate derivatives, amphetamines, or methamphetamines may produce a positive result in any chemical or immunological assay. Additionally, foods and tea containing poppy products and/or coca leaves may produce a positive result. Prolonged passive smoking of THC may also produce a positive result.

User Quality Control

Quality Control: Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, it is recommended that a control be tested as good laboratory testing practice. NIDA recommends that positive quality control specimens be at or near the cutoff concentration. For information on how to obtain controls, contact PBM's Technical Services. Before using a new kit with patient specimens, positive and negative controls should be tested to confirm the test procedure, and to verify the tests produce the expected Q.C. results. Q.C. specimens should also be run anytime there is any question concerning the validity of results obtained.

Process Control: The Control line can be considered an internal process control. A distinct reddish-purple Control line should always appear if the test procedure is performed properly, an adequate sample volume is used, the sample and reagent are working on the membrane, and the test reagents are working. If the Control line does not appear

in the control or validation line area, the test is invalid and a new test should be performed. If the problem persists, contact PBM for technical assistance.

Expected Values

AccuSign™ DOA 4 is a qualitative assay. The amount of drugs and metabolites present in urine cannot be estimated by the assay. The assay results distinguish positive from negative samples. Positive results indicate the samples contain the specific drug above the cutoff concentration.

Performance Characteristics

The AccuSign™ DOA 4 Panel Assay detects THC, opiates, cocaine, amphetamines, and their metabolites at cutoff levels based on the recommendations of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) for screening of these drugs in urine.^{1,2a}

THC	11-nor-Δ ⁹ -THC-9-carboxylic acid	50 ng/mL
OPI	Morphine	300 ng/mL
COC	Benzoyllecgonine	300 ng/mL
AMP	D-Amphetamine	1000 ng/mL

The accuracy of AccuSign™ DOA 4 was evaluated in comparison to a commercially available immunoassay (Syva® EMIT® II) for each of these four drugs. About 1000 random clinical samples for each drug, including at least 250 positive samples above the cutoff level for each of the four drugs, was tested by both procedures, using the cutoff values listed. Complete agreement was observed in > 99% of the samples as shown below. (Table 1.)

Table 1. Accuracy: Comparison of AccuSign™ DOA 4 with Syva® EMIT® II Assay

		Syva® EMIT® II (THC)		
		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign™	Positive	305*	5	310
DOA 4 (THC)	Negative	11	680	691
TOTAL		316	685	1001

		Syva® EMIT® II (OPI)		
		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign™	Positive	249	0	249
DOA 4 (OPI)	Negative	1	716	717
TOTAL		250	716	966

		Syva® EMIT® II (COC)		
		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign™	Positive	362	1	363
DOA 4 (COC)	Negative	14	644	658
TOTAL		376	645	1021

		Syva® EMIT® II (AMP/MET)		
		Positive	Negative	TOTAL
AccuSign™	Positive	185	0	185
DOA 4 (AMP)	Negative	4	291	295
TOTAL		189	291	480

	Relative Sensitivity	Relative Specificity
THC	96.5% (305/316)	99.2% (680/685)
Opiates	99.6% (249/250)	> 99% (716/716)
Cocaine	96.3% (362/376)	99.8% (644/645)
Amphetamine	97.8% (185/189)	> 99% (291/291)

In a separate study, AccuSign™ DOA 4 was evaluated against specimens confirmed as positive by GC/MS, for each of the four drugs. The results below demonstrate the excellent correlation of AccuSign™ DOA 4 with GC/MS (99% agreement). (Table 2.)

Table 2. Accuracy: Comparison of AccuSign™ DOA 4 with GC/MS Assay

		AccuSign™	GC/MS
THC	Positive	87	88
	Negative	1	0
OPI	Positive	73	74
	Negative	1	0
COC	Positive	77	78
	Negative	1	0
AMP	Positive	55	56
	Negative	1	0

Precision and Accuracy

The precision of the AccuSign™ DOA 4 Panel Assay was determined by carrying out the test with serially diluted standard drug solutions. About 98% of the samples containing cocaine, opiates, or amphetamine and about 90% of the samples containing THC concentrations 25% over the cutoff level consistently showed positive results.

The study also included over 40 samples \pm 25% cutoff level as a challenge of cutoff precision. These results were found to be consistently in agreement with expected test results.

Distribution of Random Error:

Twenty (20) blind samples prepared by spiking various concentrations of cocaine, THC, morphine, or amphetamine were separately tested by two operators. The test results from the two operators showed complete agreement.

Reproducibility

The reproducibility of the test results of the AccuSign™ DOA 4 Panel Assay was examined at three different sites using a total of 15 blind controls, consisting of 5 negative samples, 5 moderately positive samples, and 5 strongly positive samples (i.e., a concentration 3 times the cutoff level). The results obtained at these three sites with these controls demonstrated 100% agreement with each other.

Specificity

The following table lists compounds that are detected by the AccuSign™ DOA 4 test. The specificity of the AccuSign™ DOA 4 test was determined by adding various drugs and drug metabolites to drug-negative urine specimens and testing with the AccuSign™ DOA 4 test kit. The results are expressed in terms of the concentration required to produce a positive result. (Table 3.)

Table 3. Specificity

Compound	Concentration (ng/mL)	% Cross-reactivity
THC		
Cannabinol	15,000	0.3
11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9-COOH	30	160
11-nor- Δ^9 -THC-9-COOH	50	100
Δ^9 -THC	25,000	0.2
Δ^9 -THC	10,000	0.5
OPI		
Cocaine	300	100
Glucuronide	300	100

Hydrocodone	500	60
Hydromorphone	600	50
Levophanol	5,000	6
Meperidine	80,000	0.4
Morphine	300	100
Morphine-3- β -D-glucuronide	500	60
Nalorphine	1,000	30
Naloxane	100,000	0.3
Norcodeine	60,000	0.5
Oxycodone	20,000	1.5
Oxymorphone	60,000	0.5
Procaine HCl	100,000	0.3
Thebaine	5,000	6
COC		
Benzoylcegonine	300	100
Cocaine HCl	500	60
Egonine HCl	1,000	30
AMP		
D-Amphetamine	1,000	100
L-Amphetamine	7,000	14
D,L-Amphetamine sulfate	1,000	100
p-OH-Methamphetamine	30,000	3.3
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	500	200
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine	10,000	10
β -Phenethylamine	20,000	5
Phentermine	5,000	20
Tryptamine	100,000	1
3-OH-Tyranine	90,000	1.1

The following compounds show no cross-reactivity when tested with AccuSign™ DOA 4 at a concentration of 100 μ g/mL. (Table 4.)

Table 4. Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Acetaminophen	Dextropropoxyphene	Naproxen
Acetylsalicylate	Diazepam	Norethindrone
Aminopyrine	Diphenhydantoin	Penicillin
Amiripityline	Ephedrine	Pentobarbital
Amobarbital	Erythromycin	Phencyclidine
Amoxapine	Estrol	Phenylbutazone
Ampicillin	Genisteic acid	Phenylpropanol-amine
Apomorphine	Glutethimide	Prednisone
Ascorbic acid	Guaifacil glycerol ether	Secobarbital
Atropine	Hydrochlorothiazide	Tetracycline
Benzocaine	Imipramine	Tetrahydrozoline
Butabarbital	Lidocaine	Trifluoperazine
Chlordiazepoxide	Methadone	Tryptamine
Chlorpheniramine	Methazquinone	Zomepirac
Chlorpromazine	Methyprylon	
Chloroquine		

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PBM

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Patent Pending

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AccuSign™ BAR

New One-Step Barbiturates Test

For In Vitro Forensic Use Only

Simple One-Step Immunoassay for the Qualitative Detection of Barbiturates in Urine

PBM

Catalog No.	DUA-200	35 Test Kit
	DUA-200-10	10 Test Kit

Intended Use

The AccuSign™ BAR test is a simple, one-step, immuno-chromatographic assay for the rapid, qualitative detection of barbiturates in urine with a cutoff at 200 ng/mL for secobarbital.

The AccuSign™ BAR test provides only a preliminary analytical result. A more specific, alternative chemical method must be used in order to obtain a confirmed analytical result. Gas chromatography, mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the preferred confirmatory method. Other chemical and professional judgment should be applied to any drug of abuse test result, particularly when preliminary positive results are used.

Summary and Principle of Procedure

Barbiturates are a group of chemicals derived from barbituric acid. Classified as hypnotics, they depress the central nervous system. Taken orally in pill or tablet form, they are prescribed for many medical conditions, usually for their sedative effect. Abuse of barbiturates can, however, lead not only to impaired motor coordination and mental disorder, but also to respiratory collapse, coma and death. The combination of barbiturates and alcohol is particularly dangerous.

Symptoms of barbiturate abuse include: drowsiness, slurred speech and irritability. Acute conditions include respiratory collapse and loss of consciousness. Chronic conditions include: abuse, addiction, abuse, addiction, seizures, and death. The effects last 3 to 6 hours (10 to 20 hours for phenobarbital). Barbiturates normally remain detectable in urine for 4 to 5 days up to 30 days for phenobarbital.

Principle

The AccuSign™ BAR test uses solid-phase immunoassay technology for the qualitative detection of secobarbital and barbiturate metabolites in human urine. The test is based on the principle of the highly specific, immunohemical reactions between antigens and antibodies which are used for the analysis of specific substances in biological fluids. The test relies on the competition for binding to the antibodies between drug conjugate and drug which may be present in the urine sample. In the test procedure, a sample of urine is placed in the sample well of the device. The sample is allowed to migrate upward. If drug is present in the urine sample, it competes with the drug conjugate, which is immobilized on the membrane, for the limited antibodies present in the form of dye-antibody conjugate. When a sufficient amount of drug will saturate the antibodies, thus inhibiting the binding of the dye-antibody conjugate to the drug conjugate on the membrane. This prevents the formation of a line on the membrane. Therefore, a drug-positive urine sample will not generate a line in the test window, indicating a positive result from positive drug competition, while a negative urine sample will generate a line in the test window, indicating a negative result from an absence of competition with free drug.

In addition to the Test line that may appear in the Test window (T), a Control line is present in the Control window (C) to confirm the validity of the test. This Control line should always be seen if the test is conducted properly. It works as a procedural control, confirming that proper sample volume was used and the reagent system worked. If no sufficient sample volume is used, there may not be a Control line indicating the test is invalid.

Materials Provided

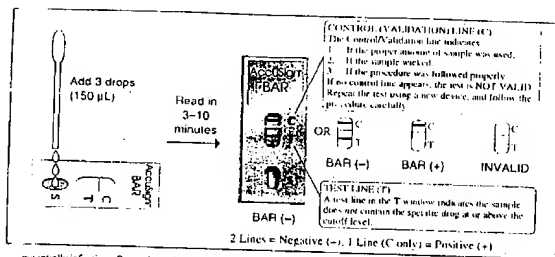
The AccuSign™ BAR test kit contains all the reagents necessary to perform the assay.

- AccuSign™ BAR device. The test device contains a membrane coated with drug conjugate and a pad containing polyclonal anti-barbiturate antibody-dye conjugate in a protein matrix.
- Disposable sample dispenser.
- Instructions for use.

Precautions

- For in vitro forensic use only.
- Avoid cross contamination of urine samples by using new urine specimen containers and disposable test cassettes.
- This test kit does not contain any HIV or hepatitis infectious components. However, urine specimens

EXHIBIT 2



potentially infectious. Proper handling and disposal instructions should be followed, according to good laboratory practices.

- The AccuSign™ device should remain in its original sealed pouch until ready for use.
- Do not use the test kit after the expiration date.

Storage and Stability

- 1. AccuSign™ BAR test kit should be stored at 2-30°C (32-86°F) in the original sealed pouch. The expiration date was established under these storage conditions.

Specimen Collection and Preparation

- 2. Approximately 150 µL of urine sample is required for each test.
- 3. Fresh urine specimens do not require any special handling or pretreatment. Specimens should be collected in a glass or plastic container. If testing will not be performed immediately, specimens should be refrigerated (2-8°C) or frozen. Specimens should be brought to room temperature before testing.
- 4. Specimens containing a large amount of particulate matter may give inconsistent test results. Such specimens should be centrifuged or allowed to settle before testing.

Test Procedure

- 1. The test procedure consists of adding the urine sample to the Sample Well of the device and watching for the appearance of colored lines in the result window.

Test Protocol

1. For each test, open one AccuSign™ BAR pouch and label the AccuSign™ device with the patient ID.
2. Holding the dropper vertically, dispense 3 drops (150 µL) of the urine sample into the Sample Well (S).
3. Read the result after 3 minutes, but within 10 minutes of sample addition.

Interpretation of Results

Negative: Two Lines. The appearance of two reddish-purple lines—one in the Test window (T) and the one in the Control window (C)—indicates a negative test result (i.e., no barbiturates above the cutoff level have been detected). The color intensity of the Test line may be weaker or stronger than that of the Control line. A negative test result does not necessarily indicate the absence of drug in the sample; it only indicates the sample does not contain drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.

Positive: One Line. The appearance of only one reddish-purple line in the Control window (C) and no distinct line in the Test window (T) indicates the test result is positive (i.e., the specimen contains barbiturates at a concentration above the cutoff level). A positive test result does not provide any indication of the level of intoxication or urinary concentration of the drug in the sample; it only indicates the sample contains drug above the cutoff level in qualitative terms.

Invalid: A distinct colored line should always appear in the Control window (C). The test is invalid if no line forms in the Control window (C). Such tests should be repeated with a new AccuSign™ BAR test device.

Note. A very faint line in the Test window (T), visible in 10 minutes, indicates that the amount of barbiturates in the sample is near or below the cutoff level of the test. These urine specimens must be retested, or confirmed with a more specific alternative method such as gas chromatography/mass spectrometry, before positive determinations are made.

Limitations

- The test is designed for use with adulterated urine only.
- There is a possibility that factors such as technical or procedural errors, as well as other substances in the urine sample which are not listed in Tables 2 or 3 below, may interfere with the test and cause erroneous results.
- Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in urine specimens may produce erroneous results regardless of the method of analysis. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new sample.
- This test detects only the presence of barbiturates and/or their derivatives in urine. A positive test result does not provide any indication of the level of intoxication or urinary concentration.
- The test result read after 10 minutes may not be consistent with the output reading obtained within the 10 minute reading period. The test must be read within 10 minutes of sample application.
- Certain medications containing barbiturates may produce a positive result in any chemical or immunological assay.

User Quality Control

Quality Control: Control standards are not supplied with this kit; however, it is recommended that a control be tested in good laboratory testing practice. NIDA recommends that positive quality control specimens be at or near the cutoff concentration. For information on how to obtain controls, contact PBM's Technical Services. Before using a new kit with patient specimens, positive and negative controls should be tested to confirm the test procedure, and to verify the test produces the expected Q.C. results. Q.C. specimens should also be run anytime there is any question concerning the validity of results obtained.

Process Control: The Control line can be considered an internal process control. A distinct reddish-purple Control line should always appear if the test procedure is performed properly, an adequate sample volume is used, the sample and reagents are working on the membrane, and the test reagents are working. If the Control line does not appear in the control or validation line area, the test must end and a new test should be performed. If the problem persists, contact PBM for technical assistance.

AccuSign® BAR is a qualitative assay. The amount of secobarbital or barbital metabolites present in the urine cannot be estimated by the assay. The assay results distinguish positive from negative samples. Positive results indicate the samples contain barbiturates above the cutoff concentration.

Performance Characteristics

The AccuSign® BAR test has been shown to detect an average of 300 ng/ml of secobarbital in urine. The test also detects other barbitals listed below at the minimum concentrations indicated (Table 1).

The accuracy of AccuSign® BAR was evaluated in comparison to a commercially available immunoassay (Syva® EMIT® II). A total of 302 samples was tested by both procedures. The overall accuracy of the test was 98.7%, as shown below (Table 1).

Table 1. Accuracy Comparison of AccuSign® BAR with Syva® EMIT® II

		Syva® EMIT® II (BAR)		Total
		Positive	Negative	
AccuSign® BAR	Positive	105	0	105
	Negative	4	193	197
TOTAL		109	193	302

AccuSign® BAR Relative Sensitivity Relative Specificity
96.3% (105/109) 99.9% (193/193)

Precision and Accuracy

The precision of AccuSign® BAR was determined by carrying out the test with serially diluted standard drug solutions. About 98% of the samples containing drug levels 25% over the cutoff level consistently showed positive results.

The study also included over 40 samples \pm 25% cutoff level as a challenge of cutoff precision. These results were found to be consistently in agreement with expected test results.

Distribution of Random Error:

Twenty (20) blood samples prepared by spiking various concentrations of drug were separately tested by two operators. The test results from the two operators showed complete agreement.

Reproducibility

The reproducibility of the test results of AccuSign® BAR was examined at three different sites using a total of 15 blood controls, consisting of 5 negative samples, 5 moderately positive samples, and 5 strongly positive samples (e.g., a concentration 3 times the cutoff level). The results obtained at these three sites with these controls demonstrated 100% (15/15) agreement with each other.

Compounds that are detected by the AccuSign™ BAR test are listed below (Table 2). The specificity of AccuSign™ BAR was determined by adding various drugs and drug metabolites to drug-negative urine specimens and testing with the AccuSign™ BAR test kit. The results are expressed in terms of the concentration required to produce a positive result.

Compound	Concentration (mg/mL)	% Cross-reactivity
Allobarbitol	200	150
Alphacal	1,000	30
Ambobarbital	2,000	15
Aprorbarbital	200	150
Barbital	2,000	15
Butabarbital	500	60
Butalinal	200	150
Cyclopentobarbital	500	60
Pentobarbital	1,000	30
Phenobarbital	5,000	6
Secobarbital	300	100

Table 3. Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

Table 3. Non Cross-Reacting Compounds

[illegible]

1. Hawks RL, Chiang CN, eds. *Urine Testing for Drugs of Abuse*. Rockville, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), Research Monograph 73, 1996.
2. Huest RE. *Disposition of Four Drugs and Chemicals in Man*. Rockville, VA: Biomet. 1964. 1962 p 481.

Accusation is a Trademark of Perfection Brands, Inc. and its Corporate and Patent Partners

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PBM

Princeton Diagnostics Corporation
P.O. Box 7139 Princeton, New Jersey 08543-7139 U.S.A.
1212 U.S. Route 4, Monmouth Junction, New Jersey 08852-1905 U.S.A.
Tel. (608) 274-1100
Fax (608) 274-1110



Presents the AccuSign™ DOA Series One-Step Drug Test with Results in Only 2-5 Minutes



- Easy to Read Color
- Highly Sensitive
- Built-In Test Control
- No Refrigeration
- Eliminates Timing
- Simultaneous Testing
Capability of Multi-Drugs

Tests are available in single or multiple test panels for the following drugs:

Amphetamines

Cocaine

PCP

Barbiturates

Methamphetamines

THC (Marijuana)

Benzodiazepines

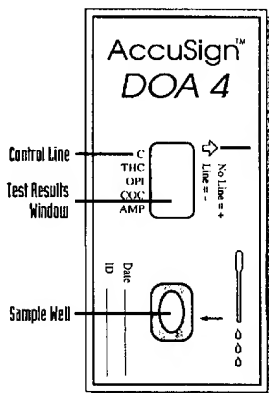
Morphine/Opiates

Watch us for More Tests & New Technology

EXHIBIT 3

AccuSign™ DOA Series

Test Procedure



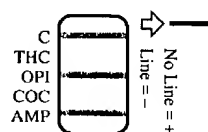
1. Using the plastic pipette, add 3 drops of urine sample to the Sample Well.
2. Read results in 2 to 5 minutes (within 10 minutes).
3. Interpret Test Results Window:
 - **CONTROL LINE** - A colored line indicates the test is complete and the system has worked properly.
 - **NEGATIVE** - A colored line for the specific drug indicates the test is negative and the drug was NOT DETECTED.
 - **POSITIVE** - No colored line for the specific drug indicates the test is positive and the drug was DETECTED.

Tests Manufactured by Princeton BioMeditech Corporation

Samples



THC (-) negative
Opiates (-) negative
Cocaine (-) negative
Amphetamines (-) negative



THC (+) positive
Opiates (-) negative
Cocaine (+) positive
Amphetamines (-) negative

For information or to place an order call :

UNIVERSAL DRUG TESTING
476 ROUTE 61
LARGE, PA 18026

Visualine™ II

One Step Drug Screening Test

AVITAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

produces, markets and distributes medical devices for the health care industry.

Avitar now distributes rapid Tests for Drug Abuse that are:

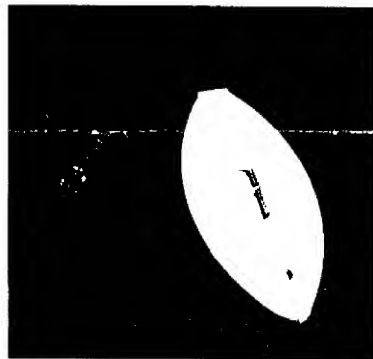
- accurate
- sensitive
- simple to use

The Visualine™ II tests¹ which have FDA approval to market are:

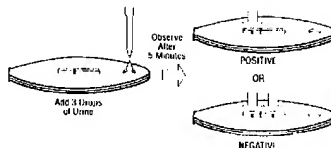
- Cocaine
- Morphine
- Cannabinoids (THC)
- Benzodiazepines

The tests are composed of preformulated dry reagents arranged on a porous membrane support in a convenient cassette. To perform the tests, just add a few drops of urine to the sample well of the device and wait five minutes. Results are then easily read in the results window as the presence or absence of a red line. A built in reference control ensures that the sample has been added and that the test is effective. The tests are based on the newest, lateral flow micro-particle immunoassay technology and have been evaluated in clinical trials at a major university. The Visualine™ II tests are designed to meet NIDA proposed cutoff levels.

¹ A test for Methamphetamine is available for uses that do not require FDA approval to market.



Visualine™ II test device and pipette.



Simple to use and simple to read.

For information contact customer service at
1.800.255.0511

AVITAR TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
65 Dan Road, Canton, Massachusetts 02021

EXHIBIT 4

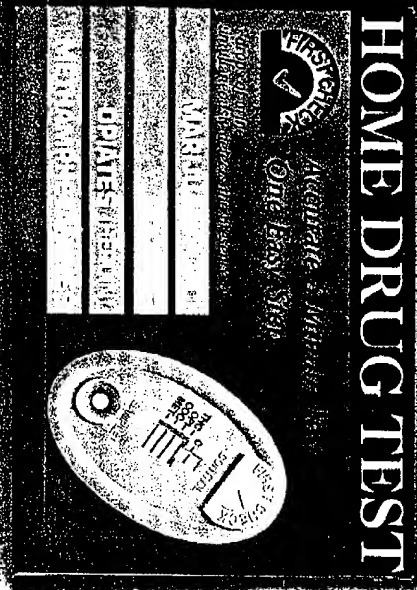


EXHIBIT 5

Jun. 21 1999 08:29PM PT

PHONE NO. : 412 264 5050

FROM : 1-STEP DETECT ASSOCIATES

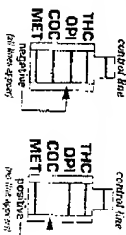
For information about other home drug tests call 888-788-5716.
 Worldwide Medical Corporation, Irvine, CA 92618 • <http://www.wmmed.com>

EASY TO TEST



- Add 3 drops of urine
- Wait 5 minutes
- Read results

EASY TO READ RESULTS



First Check provides immediate information about the use of marijuana, cocaine, opiates and amphetamines. It is not for legal, law enforcement, or medical purposes. For diagnostic and treatment, consult with health care or substance abuse professional.

This box contains:
 1 test unit
 1 sample dipstick
 1 set with collection of sample.

Materials required but not provided:
 Clean glass or plastic container for collection of sample.



For external use only. Store at 40°F to 80°F (4°C to 28°C). Read and/or discard completely before use.

FROM: 1-STEP DETECT ASSOCIATES

PHONE NO. : 412 384 5250

JUN 21 1999 08:31 AM P2

Current Drug Usage Trends
Marijuana use increased 43% in junior high females 6-8 and 35% in high school male students in the last 10 years. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Research for Drug Education Inc.*, (FIDUE), National Institute on Drug Abuse, 15 September 25, 1999)

In 1995, cocaine related episodes comprised 27% of all emergency department drug related episodes. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1995 Preliminary Findings of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, 3641535-0003, May 1999, 1999)

The potency of marijuana has doubled since the 1970s. (Marijuana Abuse, *Shoreline Hospital, University of Washington*, 1996, *University of Washington*, Research Institute of Pharmacology and Science)

Marijuana-related emergency department episodes rose 35% between 1991 and 1994. (1995 Preliminary Findings of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, 3641535-0003, May 1999, 1999)

Among emergency room cocaine-related episodes, "dependence" was the most commonly reported reason for drug use in 1995. (1995 Preliminary Findings of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes, 3641535-0003, May 1999, 1999)

In 1994, when manner of drug abuse death was accidental, cocaine was mentioned in 55% and heroin/morphine in 55% of medical examiner cases. (Statistical Series, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1994, 271:1000, 1001)

A higher prevalence of depressive, motivational problems, and in depressive problems are associated with marijuana use. (Cannabis, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1994, 271:1000, 1001)

Behavioral Materials
Growing Up, *For A Parent's Guide to Prevention, (E.S. De-Edwards, Inc., Washington, D.C., (NCAI) Publications Inc., 1993, 1993)*

Keeping Youth Drug Free: A Guide for Parents, Grandparents, and Other Caregivers. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995)

Marijuana: Facts for Teens. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, (NCAI) Publications Inc., 1993, 1993)

Marijuana: Facts for Parents. (National Institute on Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, (NCAI) Publications Inc., 1993, 1993)

Support Groups
Support Groups for Group Headquarters
P.O. Box 982
Madison, Wisconsin
60814-0982
608/224-2800

Marijuana Abuse/Injury
National Services Office
P.O. Box 982
Madison, Wisconsin
60814-0982

Worldwide Medical
P.O. Box 982
Madison, Wisconsin
60814-0982

Worldwide Medical
P.O. Box 982
Madison, Wisconsin
60814-0982

Commonly Asked Questions:

Q.

No. The first need not be the same shade or intensity. The second may look darker than the first one, or vice versa.

C.

The test should be read within 10 minutes for best results. A negative result (5 lines, 1 line in Control window and 4 lines in Test window) will not disappear.

Q.

The test is working properly as long as a colored line is visible in the Control window. The result is negative for marijuana, morphine/opiates, cocaine, and methamphetamine. If there are also 4 lines in the Test window, the result is positive. If there is no line in the Test window, the result is negative.

Q.

Do I have to wait for the 5 minutes before reading the result? No, we recommend that you wait for 5 minutes before reading the result. However, if you read clearly above, negative (5 lines, 1 line in Control window and 4 lines in the Test window), your result will be more accurate after 5 minutes. Most negative test results will be clear in 1 minute. To be sure of a positive (1 line in Control window and no line in the Test window), wait 5 minutes for no longer than 10 minutes.

Q.

What if my child refuses to give a urine sample? Patiently gain your child's cooperation with the understanding that it is their need in the you are providing. Should you still question the importance of testing them on the use of drugs or the seriousness of current drug usage, page 4 of this pamphlet supplies current data on drug usage among our youth and why you as a parent, cannot ignore this possibility. Be patient without excessive threats or anger. If your child refuses to give a urine sample, you may want to consider a professional help. Check with your physician, your phone directory also provides sources of assistance under "Health Care" or "Drug Abuse" or "Community Services" listings, or page 4 of this pamphlet for Support Group information.

Q.

Even though the result is negative, my child claims to be using drugs. What else? See the instructions of the urine sample. Ask your family physician for a recommended laboratory to retest the same sample.

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HOME DRUG TEST

Instructions for Use



First Check
Marijuana (THC),
Morphine/Opiums,
Cocaine, &
Methamphetamines

When the need to know is....now

- Simple - one step
- Easy-to read
- Confidential
- Result in 5 minutes

First Check® Marijuana, Morphine/Opiums, Cocaine, & Methamphetamine provides immediate information about the use of marijuana, morphine/opiates, cocaine, and methamphetamine. It is not legal, law enforcement, or medical purposes. For diagnosis and treatment, consult with a healthcare or substance abuse professional.

Read the following directions completely before use.

For external use only.
Store at 40-86°F (4-30°C).

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY

First Check is a registered trademark of Worldwide Medical Corporation.

First Check[®] Marijuana (THC), Morphine/Opiates, Cocaine, & Methamphetamine

Not to be taken internally.

Marijuana

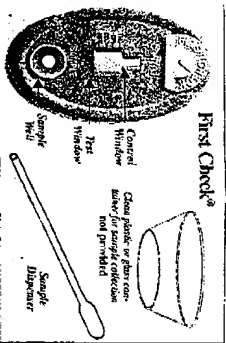
THC is the primary active ingredient in marijuana (cannabis). When ingested or smoked, it produces a euphoric effect, but also impairment of short-term memory, loss of coordination, and slurred speech. In a laboratory setting, marijuana is used to study the effects of drugs on the brain. It is also used to study the effects of drugs on the heart and lungs. The oral effects of marijuana are usually observed within 30 minutes and last for 1 to 2 hours. Urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3 to 10 days after smoking.

Morphine/Opiates

Qualitative analysis recognizes a large group of substances which control pain by depressing the central nervous system. Morphine is the prototype compound of this group. Up to 5% of the morphine dose is eliminated in the urine as glucuronide. Free morphine in the urine accounts for about 1% of the dose, with very small amounts of morphine-6-glucuronide and morphine-3-glucuronide are also present. Approximately 5% of a dose of morphine is excreted unchanged in the urine. Morphine is excreted in both the free (1%) and conjugated (4%) forms. Cocaine is excreted as glucuronide conjugates, as free and conjugated amphetamine, and as amphetamine. Morphine is detected with either derivative or no-pine.

Cocaine

Cocaine, derived from the leaves of the coca plant, is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and is a local anesthetic. Cocaine affects the autonomic nervous system and a series of increased energy in the heart, dilation of the pupils, fever, nausea, and sweating. Cocaine is usually inhaled, intravenous, subcutaneous, or intramuscular. Cocaine base can be smoked in a form that is commonly known as "crack," which is especially likely to lead to dependence because of its more rapid and regular effect on the brain. Cocaine is found in the urine primarily as free base (90-95%) dependent on urine pH. Urinary excretion is 5-10% of the dose. Cocaine is found in a 1-2 hour period after use. Urinary excretion has a longer half-life (half-life 6.5 hours) than cocaine (0.5-1.5 hours) and can generally be detected for 24-60 hours after cocaine use or exposure.



Methamphetamines

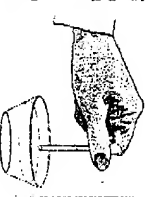
Methamphetamine is a potent sympathomimetic agent with therapeutic applications. The drug can be used orally, parentally, or inhaled. As an inhalant, it is used to relieve nasal congestion. As a parenteral, it is used to relieve pain and induce euphoria, alertness, reduced appetite, and a sense of increased energy and power. Cardiovascular responses to methamphetamine include increased blood pressure and cardiac arrhythmias. Abuse of methamphetamine can lead to psychosis, hallucinations, psychotic behavior, and eventually, depression and exhaustion. The effects of methamphetamine generally last 2-4 hours, and the drug is excreted in the urine for 3-5 hours in the body. Methamphetamine is excreted in the urine primarily as methamphetamine and oxidized and deaminated derivatives. The parenteral use of methamphetamine is associated with a high risk of overdose. The methamphetamine is typically detectable in the urine for 3-5 days, depending on urine pH level.

Before you begin

Read all the information on this pamphlet before performing the test. First, make sure you are familiar with the test kit contents shown below. Show at 16-86 (F 247 C) in the sealed pouch, away from direct sunlight. Do not use after the expiration date stamped on the package.

Instructions

1. Open the sealed pouch, remove the First Check[®] card, and set the card on a flat surface with Test and Control windows facing up.
2. Collect urine sample in a clean plastic cup or glass.



Do not perform the test until after the test has been completed and the result is visible.

3. With sample dispenser over sample, press bulb between thumb and index finger, insert dispenser opening into sample and observe pressure on bulb. Sample will fill half of dispenser tube.

4. With sample dispenser in vertical position over Sample well of test card, gently squeeze dispenser bulb to allow 3 fully formed drops of urine, one at a time, to fall into Sample well.



5. Allow the test card to remain undisturbed until result is read. Read the result after 5 minutes but within 10 minutes.



Results

Wait at least 5 minutes but not more than 10 minutes before reading result.



Negative

Five horizontal lines, one line in the Control (upper) window and four lines in the Test (lower) window, mean there is no marijuana, morphine/opiate, cocaine, or methamphetamine present in the urine sample. The line in the Test window may be higher or darker than the line in the Control window.



Positive

One line in the Control window and no line next to a drug name in the Test window means the sample contains that drug.

Drug taken (Cocaine)

Invalid Test

A distinct colored line should always appear in the Control (upper) window. If no line appears in the Control window, do not interpret result.



Limitations

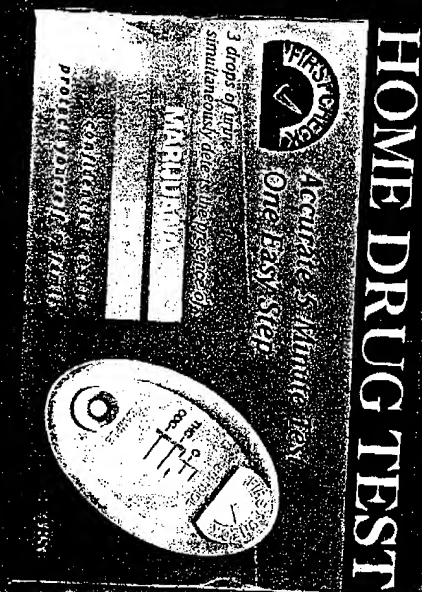
The First Check[®] One-Step Home Drug Test is not reliable. The test instructions must be followed precisely.

The test detects only the presence of marijuana (THC), morphine/opiate, cocaine, and methamphetamine or their metabolites in urine. A positive test does not provide any information about the amount or level of intoxication.

The test is designed for use with undiluted urine only. Abnormalities, such as blood or other substances, in a urine sample may produce an erroneous result. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new urine sample.

The result must be read 5-10 minutes after sample application. A result read after 10 minutes may not be accurate.

Urine sample should be at room temperature. If sample has been refrigerated, allow sample to reach room temperature before using. Certain medications containing opiates or morphine/amphetamines may produce a positive result in any standard and immunological assay. Additionally, foods and other chewing gum products and/or other beverages may produce a positive result. Prolonged exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke may produce a positive result.



FROM : 1-STEP DETECT ASSOCIATES

PHONE NO. : 412 384 5260

Jun. 21 1999 08:25AM PS

For information about other home drug tests call 888-788-5716.
 Worldwide Medical Corporation, Irvine, CA 92618 • <http://www.wmcd.com>

EASY TO TEST

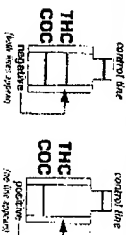


• Add 3 drops of urine

• Wait 5 minutes

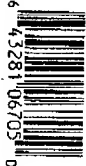
• Read results

EASY TO READ RESULTS



Find Chart® provides immediate information about the use of marijuana and cocaine. It is not for legal, medical, or health care or substance abuse professional. This box contains:
 1 test unit
 1 sample dispenser
 1 test unit
 1 sample dispenser

Material required but not provided:
 Clean glass or plastic container for collection of sample.



For external use only. Store at 40-86°F (4-31°C). Read enclosed directions, complete by below use.

...Marijuana use increased 43% in junior high (grades 8-9) and 38% in high school students (grades 9-12).

National Future Research Institute (Drug Abuse, Inc., 1992).
National Future Research Institute (Drug Abuse, Inc., 1992).
National Future Research Institute (Drug Abuse, Inc., 1992).

In 1995, a review of 10 studies completed 27% of all emergency department drug-related episodes.

1995 Preliminary Findings of Drug Abuse, Inc. (Drug Abuse, Inc., 1995).

The problem of marijuana has doubled since the 1970s.

Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).
Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).
Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).

Heavy marijuana use is associated with reduced ability to sustain attention, decreased capacity for shift attention, reduced learning, and decreased mental flexibility.

Page 11, and Page 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

A higher prevalence of depression, motivational problems, and interpersonal problems are associated with marijuana use.

Caron Foundation, Marijuana and Tobacco, 1997.

Educational Materials
Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C., NCNHI Publication No. PHD732, 1993.

Keeping Youth Drug Free: A Guide for Parents, Grandparents, and Other Caregivers, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993.

Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).

Department of Health and Human Services, NCNHI Publication No. PHD732, 1993.

Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).

Support Group
Alcohol Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).

World Service Office, Inc.
Madison Station
New York, NY 10018-0852

800/344-2666
800/344-2666

Marijuana Abuse Prevention Project (Quackenbush, 1996).

World Service Office
P.O. Box 2012
New York, NY 10140

800/344-2666
800/344-2666

Worldwide Medical Corporation
P.O. Box 2012
New York, NY 10140

Worldwide Medical Corporation
P.O. Box 2012
New York, NY 10140

Commonly Asked Questions:

1. The test is not for use in the same state or country. The test is not for use in the same state or country.

2. No. The test is not for use in the same state or country. The test is not for use in the same state or country.

3. The test is not for use in the same state or country. The test is not for use in the same state or country.

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25. The test is not for use in the same state or country. The test is not for use in the same state or country.

HOME DRUG TEST

Instructions for Use



First Check
Marijuana
& Cocaine

When the need to know is... NOW

- Simple - one step
- Easy-to read
- Confidential
- Result in 5 minutes

First Check Marijuana & Cocaine provides immediate information about the use of marijuana and cocaine. It is not for legal, law enforcement, or medical purposes. For diagnosis and treatment, consult with a health care professional.

Read the following directions completely before use.

For external use only.
Store at 36-86°F (2-30°C).

FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY

First Check is a registered trademark of Worldwide Medical Corporation.

First Check® Marijuana & Cocaine

Not to be taken internally.



Marijuana & Cocaine

THC is the primary active ingredient in marijuana (cannabis). When ingested or smoked, it produces euphoric effects. Users have impairment of short term memory and marijuana use slows learning. Also, it may cause transient episodes of confusion, anxiety, or even frank toxic delirium. Long term, relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking marijuana occurs in 20-30 minutes and the duration is 90-120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3-10 days after smoking.

Cocaine derived from the leaves of coca plant is a potent central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and a local anesthetic. Cocaine induces euphoria, confidence and a sense of increased energy in the user; these psychological effects are accompanied by increased heart rate, dilation of the pupils, fever, tremors and sweating. Cocaine is used by smoking, intravenous, intranasal or oral administration and excreted in the urine primarily as benzoylecgonine in a short time. Benzoyllecgonine

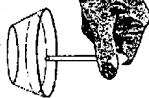
has a longest measured half-life of 3-6 hours in urine. Cocaine is 5-11.5 hours and can generally be detected for 24-60 hours after cocaine use or exposure.

Before you begin

Read all the information in this pamphlet before performing the test. First, make sure you are familiar with the test kit contents shown below. Store at 36-86° F (2-40° C) in the sealed pouch away from direct sunlight. Do not use after the expiration date stamped on the package.

Instructions

1. Open the sealed pouch, remove the First Check® card, and set the card on a flat surface with Test and Control windows facing up.
2. Collect urine sample in a clean plastic or glass container.
3. With sample dispenser over sample, press bulb between thumb and index finger, insert dispenser opening in to sample and release pressure on bulb. Sample will fill half of dispenser tube.



Do not use the sample dispenser until the pH is between 5.0 and 9.0. If the pH is not in this range, the test will be invalid.

4. With sample dispenser in vertical position over Sample well of test card, gently squeeze dispenser bulb, to allow 3 fully-formed drops of urine, one at a time, to fall into Sample well.



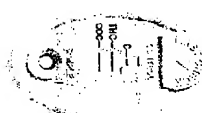
5. Allow the test card to remain undisturbed until result is read. Read the result after 5 minutes but within 10 minutes.

Results

Read at least 5 minutes but not more than 10 minutes after reading result.

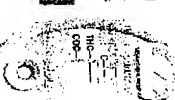
Negative

Three horizontal lines, one line in the Control (upper) window and two lines in the Test (lower) window, means there is no marijuana and no cocaine present in the urine sample. The lines in the Test window may be lighter or darker than the line in the Control window.



Positive

One line in the Control window and no line next to a drug name in the Test window means the sample contains that drug.



Invalid Test

A different colored line should always appear in the Control (upper) window. If no line appears in the Control window, do not interpret result.

Limitations

The First Check® One-Step Home Drug Test is not reliable. The test instructions must be followed precisely. The test detects only the presence of marijuana (THC) and cocaine or their metabolites in urine. A positive test does not provide any information about the amount or level of intoxication.

The test is designed for use with unadulterated urine only. Adulterants, such as bleach and/or albumin, in a urine sample may produce an erroneous result. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new urine sample. The result may be read 5-10 minutes after sample application. A result read after 10 minutes may not be accurate.

Urine sample should be at room temperature. If sample has been refrigerated, allow sample to come to room temperature before testing.

Prolonged exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke may produce a positive result.



FROM : 1-STEP DETECT ASSOCIATES
PHONE NO. : 412 384 5560
Jun. 21 1999 08:42AM P11

For information about other home drug tests call 888-788-5716.
 Worldwide Medical Corporation, Irvine, CA 92618 • <http://www.wmed.com>

EASY TO TEST



- Add 3 drops of urine
- Wait 5 minutes
- Read results

First Check: We assure you the immediate information about the results of the test is accurate. If you are unsure of the results, please, for diagnosis and treatment, consult with health care or substance abuse professional.

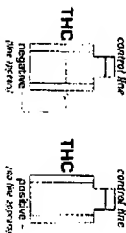
This test contains:

- 1 test strip
- 1 sample container
- Instructions

Material required but not provided:
 Clean piece of plastic container for collection of sample.

For optimal use only: Store at 20-30°C (68-86°F). Read enclosed directions completely before use.

EASY TO READ RESULTS



"current Marijuana Tolerant" (tolerance) was 18.5% (in junior high) (grades 6-8) and 25.5% (in high school) (grades 9-12).

Source: *Report: Research Institute for Drug Education, Inc. (RIDE)*

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Commonly Asked Questions:

- The test line is lighter than the line in the Control window. Does this mean some marijuana is present?
- Both lines need to be the same shade or the only Control line may look darker than the test line or vice versa.
- How long will the colored line remain visible?
- The test should be read within 10 minutes for best results. A negative result (2 lines, 1 line in Control window and 1 line in test window) will never disappear.
- I am not sure of my test result. What should I do?
- The test is working properly as long as a colored line is visible in the Control window. The result is negative for marijuana if there is also a line in the test window. The result is positive if there is no line in the test window.
- I do have to wait the full 5 minutes before reading the test?
- Yes, we recommend that you wait the full 5 minutes before reading the result. If you read the result too early, you do not know if the line in the control and test windows is not clear, your result will be more accurate after 5 minutes. Most negative test results will be clearly readable in a minute. To be sure of a positive 1 line in Control window and no line in Test window, wait 3 minutes but no longer than 10 minutes.
- What if my child refuses to give a urine sample?
- Parentally gas you, your child's cooperation with the understanding that it is their vehicle that you are protecting. Show your child question the importance of testing him or her for marijuana or the seriousness of possession of marijuana usage, page 4 of this pamphlet supplies current data on marijuana usage among our youth and why you, as a parent, cannot ignore this possibility. Be persistent without excessive threats, or expect a "you did it" attitude to relieve, seek professional help. Check the "Parental Guidance" section, your phone directory also provides sources of assistance under Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Government and Community Services listings or page 4 of this pamphlet for Support Group information.
- Even though the test is so easy to use, I still feel that my child will be embarrassed to use it.
- Check with your physician, your phone directory also provides sources of assistance under Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Government and Community Services listings or page 4 of this pamphlet for Support Group information.
- See the unused portion of the urine sample. Ask your family physician for a recommended laboratory to retest the same sample.

HOME DRUG TEST

Instructions for Use



**First Check®
Marijuana
(THC)**

When the need to know is....now

- Simple - one step
- Easy-to-read
- Confidential
- Result in 3 minutes

First Check® Marijuana provides immediate, professional-grade results about the use of marijuana. It is not for legal, law enforcement, or medical purposes. For diagnosis or treatment, consult with a health care or safety professional.

Read the following directions completely before use.

For external use only.

Store at 36-86°F (2-30°C).

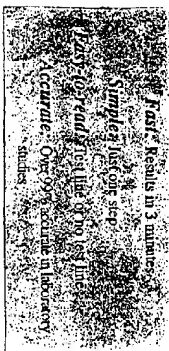
FOR EDUCATIONAL USE ONLY

First Check® is a registered trademark of the above-named trademark.

Printed in the U.S.A. 1999-2004

First Check® Marijuana (THC)

Not to be taken internally.

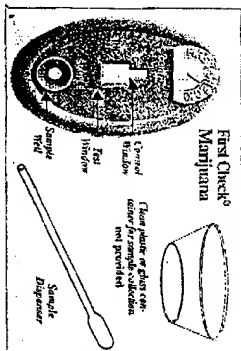


Marijuana (THC)

THC is the primary active ingredient in marijuana (cannabis). When ingested or smoked, it produces euphoric effects. Users have impairment of short term memory and marijuana use slows learning. Also, it may cause transient episodes of confusion, anxiety, or even frank acute delirium. Long term, relatively heavy use may be associated with behavioral disorders. The peak effect of smoking marijuana occurs in 20-30 minutes and the duration is 90-120 minutes after one cigarette. Elevated levels of urinary metabolites are found within hours of exposure and remain detectable for 3-10 days after smoking.

Before you begin

Read all the information in this pamphlet before performing the test. First, make sure you are familiar with the test kit contents shown below. Store at 36-86°F



2-30°C) in the sealed pouch, away from direct sunlight. Do not use after the expiration date stamped on the package.

Instructions

1. Open the sealed pouch, remove the First Check® card, and set the card on a flat surface with Test and Control windows facing up.
2. Collect urine sample in a clean plastic or glass container.



3. With sample dispenser over sample, press bulb between thumb and index finger, insert dispenser opening into sample and release pressure on bulb. You should see sample fill half of dispenser tube.



Do not discard the unused urine until after the test has been completed and the result interpreted.



4. With sample dispenser in vertical position over sample well of test card, gently squeeze dispenser bulb, to allow 3 fully formed drops of urine, one at a time, to fall into Sample well.



5. Allow the test card to remain undisturbed until result is read. Read the result after 3 minutes but within 10 minutes.

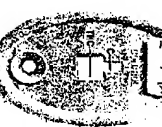


Results

Wait at least 3 minutes but no more than 10 minutes before reading result.

2 lines - negative

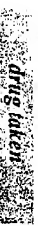
Two horizontal lines, one in each of the Control (upper) window and Test (lower) window, means there is no marijuana present in the urine sample. The line in the Test window may be lighter or darker than the line in the Control window.



No drug taken

1 line - positive

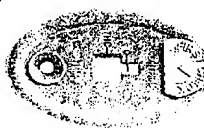
One line in the Control window and no line in the Test window means the sample contains marijuana.



drug taken

Invalid Test

A distinct colored line should always appear in the Control (upper) window. If no line appears in the Control window, do not interpret result.



Limitations

The First Check® One-Step Home Drug Test is not reliable. The test instructions must be followed precisely. The test detects only the presence of marijuana (THC) or its metabolites in urine. A positive test (no line in Test window) does not provide any information about the amount or level of intoxication.

The test is designed for use with unadulterated urine, only. Adulterants, such as bleach and/or alum, in a urine sample may produce an erroneous result. If adulteration is suspected, the test should be repeated with a new urine sample.

The result must be read 3-10 minutes after sample application. A result read after 10 minutes may not be accurate.

Urine sample should be at room temperature. If sample has been refrigerated, allow sample to come to room temperature before testing.

Prolonged exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke may produce a positive result.